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Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Isabelle Hullitt, late of Highland county, Ohio, deceased.

JOHN H. HARRIS, Administrator.

Hillsboro, O.

GREAT GRIZZLIES.

The Immense Bears That Roam the Woods of Manitoba.

Larger Than Any Others of the Same Family in the United States—Though Still to Be Found They Are Not So Numerous as Formerly.

Fifteen years ago, says a Manitoba pioneer in the Chicago Times, the grizzly bear was so plentiful among the Manitoba Rockies that the Hudson Bay company annually secured many hundreds of their skins from the army of hunters and trappers that had its range in that wild region. But to-day this fierce and ponderous beast—nowhere so fierce or of such enormous proportions as among the Manitoba fastnesses—is quite a rarity in its old haunts, and I doubt if one can now be come upon without a difficult and tedious journey of at least three hundred miles into the interior wilderness of the province. The grizzly has met with almost as hard a fate as the buffalo, although, from the nature and isolation of its present retreats and the difficulties attendant on hunting and trapping for it, the grizzly bear, like the Manitoba moose, will never become extinct in that country.

I know no reason why the grizzly bear of the Manitoba Rockies should grow so much larger than the grizzly of the same mountains in the states, but a long and varied experience in hunting these animals in their respective localities has proved to me that such is the fact. No grizzly bear that I ever captured, or that I ever knew to be captured south of Manitoba measured more than seven feet and a half from muzzle to tail or weighed more than twelve hundred pounds. But it was no uncommon thing in the palmy days of grizzly bears in Manitoba for the hunter or trapper to be confronted by one of these monsters nine feet in length and with a bulk of fifteen hundred pounds or more. I have seen Manitoba grizzlies that, when they threw themselves on their haunches and rose erect, towered five and six feet above me, and I want to tell you that it takes a man with large quantity and the best quality of nerve to stand in that tremendous presence and prepare to do battle coolly and with a level head. Grizzly bears, like all the rest of the bear family, have the curious habit of rising against a tree, and, rearing up as far as they can with their forepaws, making marks in the bark by digging in with their claws. I have more than once come across these measuring marks of a grizzly, as the marks on the bark are called, twelve feet above the ground. Imagine coming suddenly upon a bear like that in some deep ravine or isolated spot almost impassable owing to the down timber heaped and tangled on the ground and surrounded by rocks and thick underbrush. The sight of his great jaws, open and red, and his eyes flashing in fury at you from the enormous head that towers so far above you, is something only to be appreciated when once seen.

When there were buffaloes on the plains Manitoba grizzly bears were keen and persistent hunters of them. When a grizzly and a buffalo met there was sure to be a fearful contest, although it seldom lasted long, and the buffalo was usually the victim. The buffalo bull when confronted by a bear would invariably charge ferociously upon its big and ugly foe. This was just what the bear desired and he waited erect on his haunches the onset of the buffalo. As the latter rushed forward with lowered head and was almost upon the bear, the immense grizzly threw himself quickly to one side and with a blow as quick as lightning with one of his great forepaws seldom failed to break his antagonist's neck. A Manitoba grizzly has been known to engage in rapid succession, four and even five infuriated buffalo bulls, and kill every one of them. It sometimes happened though that a bull younger and more agile than his companion succeeded in evading the fatal blow of the grizzly's terrible paw long enough to give in turn a deadly thrust of his horn into the bear's side, puncturing the vitals, and making the contest a mutual slaughter.

In general characteristics, of course, the Manitoba grizzly is not in any way different from others of the family. While I believe that a grizzly bear will sometimes wait and precipitate a fight with a man, and take pains to put himself in the way of one, in the great majority of cases he will take a second thought about the matter and back out. A queer instance of this disposition came to my knowledge once where a famous Manitoba guide courageously advanced upon three grizzlies, an old she and two half-grown cubs, and by a series of ridiculous monkey shins and acrobatic maneuvers within a rod or two of the threatening bears, filled them with such astonishment and apparent fear that they retreated to the woods as fast as they could go.

The hunter's gun had snapped in both barrels, he having drawn on the old bear before the young ones came upon the scene. It was in a fit of desperation that he tried the turning of a handspring and jumping up and down, clapping his hands and resorting to other unhumanlike measures. He had been told once that a hunter had frightened a mountain lion away by similar absurd movements, and he found that it worked to perfection in the case of the three grizzly bears, but he never, even in the face of that fact, advised or encouraged anyone to go hunting Manitoba or any other kind of grizzlies armed with nothing more than a capacity to turn grotesque somersaults.

Senator Harris' Plain Living.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, is not one of the bon vivants of the higher body of national legislation. He is very democratic in his gustatory tastes; a pair of hard-boiled eggs and a bottle of beer off the ice is his favorite lunch in summer, and during the R months he eats raw oysters covered with red pepper, never forgetting the cold bottle of beer.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

Ancient Beliefs That Trees Were the Ancestors of the Human Race.

The descent of the human race from some particular species of tree is one of the oldest myths that can be found running through the folk stories of every nation. In Virgil we find reference to the race of "men who took their birth from trunks of trees," and among some of the early commentators on that statement we even find speculations as to the particular species of tree from which the race sprang. The very earliest Egyptians as well as those who lived under later dynasties had a legend of the "tree of life," and many of the leading investigators, both ancient and modern, have expressed the opinion that from Egypt came the Biblical story of the "tree of knowledge of good and evil" which graced the original garden made by the All Wise for our first parents.

Professor Thistleton (see his "Folk Lore of Plants") believes that the Scriptural narrative cited is a survival of the belief in the "tree descent of man," and that the abiding faith of mankind in the tradition again crops out in Revelation, where the "tree of life" plays as important a part as that of the famous tree mentioned in the first book of the Bible. The natives of Madagascar have a tradition which is believed and perpetuated among them to the effect that the first man was born alive from a tree, and that he immediately set about making himself "a helpmeet," fashioning her from a knotted limb by the aid of a mussel shell carving knife. Marsden's "History of Sumatra" tells us that the people of the Philippine islands also have the tree descent legend among them, and King, in his "Life Among the Bushmen of Australia," says that the people there habitually live among the trees, because "they are taught from infancy that their early ancestors were trees endowed with the faculty of speaking and moving about from place to place."—St. Louis Republic.

SIGNING THE DECLARATION.

Files Pestered the Fathers of the Republic as They Created It.

Jefferson was fond of telling a story which illustrates in a forcible manner the importance that absurdly insignificant matters may sometimes assume. When the deliberative body that gave the world the Declaration of Independence was in session, its proceedings were conducted in a hall close to which was situated a livery stable. The weather was warm, and from the stable came swarms of flies that lighted on the legs of the honorable members, and biting through the thin silk stockings then in fashion gave infinite annoyance. It was no uncommon sight, said Jefferson, to see a member making a speech with a large handkerchief in hand and pausing at every moment to thrash the flies from his thinly protected calves.

The opinion of the body was not unanimous in favor of the document, and, under other circumstances, discussion might have been protracted for days, if not weeks, but the flies were intolerable. Efforts were made to find another hall, free from the pests, but in vain. As the weather became warmer the flies grew worse, and the flapping of handkerchiefs was heard all over the hall as an accompaniment to the voices of the speakers.

In despair at last some one suggested that matters be hurried, so that the body might adjourn and get away from the flies. There were a few mild protests, but no one heeded them, the immortal declaration was hurriedly copied, and, with handkerchiefs in hand fighting flies as they came, the members hastened up to the table to sign the authentic copy and leave the flies in the lurch.

Had it not been for the livery stable and its inmates there is no telling when the document would have been completed, but it certainly would not have been signed on the Fourth.—Philadelphia Press.

Couldn't "Do" John.

He was a busted sport, with very much soiled linen, and when he found a laundry check issued by the only Chinese laundry in Carondelet he thought he was fixed. He took it to John's washhouse and demanded the clothes it called for. The washerman took the ticket behind a screen, where he had a long consultation with the other Chinaman. After a time he came out and asked:

"Shirt?"
"Yes."
"Collar?"
"Yes."
"Handkerchief?"
"Yes."
"Socks?"
"Yes."

Here John's patience vanished, and throwing open the door he yelled:

"All one big lie!"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

New Statues in New York City.

Five new statues have recently been set up in the parks and squares of New York—the Columbus, designed by a Spaniard, in Central park; the Roscoe Conkling in Madison square, the Greeley at the junction of Sixth avenue and Broadway, the Ericsson in Battery park and the Nathan Hale in City Hall park—and among these the last named is the only which can be called worthy of its cost and its place either as giving pleasure to the eye or as likely to inspire imitative ambitions and patriotic thoughts in the minds of our fellow citizens.—Garden and Forest.

The most remarkable meteor on record in that of Dec. 31, 1876, which originated in Kansas, glided over Missouri to the south of Lake Michigan and became lost near Niagara falls. It exploded with a report like that of an earthquake.

Alpine Guide—And now, gentlemen, as soon as the ladies leave off talking you will hear the roar of the waterfall.

HE WAS A DAISY.

Not as a Reporter He Made an Awful Blunder on a Big Scoop.

"As funny a thing as I ever knew of in the newspaper business," said the reformed reporter, "was the way Sandy McLean gave the Chicago Tribune a scoop. Now, Sandy, to my way of thinking, is the best reporter in Chicago. He was a lawyer once, and a mighty good one, but he saw that the law had no such opportunities as the newspaper business, and he came to Chicago from the Iowa town where he was practicing and began work on one of the big dailies. He hadn't been there a week before the managing editor realized that he had a star, and Sandy was given every opportunity to make himself a name.

"He made it too. He was put on big story after big story and beat every other reporter in the city. After a time he got to the Tribune and kept up his brilliant work. He was with The Tribune for a long time. The Herald and other papers wanted him, but Sandy stuck to The Tribune. He got a bit free and gay, but the old man put up with him. Finally patience ceased to be a virtue, and one day Sandy drifted into the office only to be told that they thought they might be able to get out a paper without him if they hustled.

"He went out whistling gayly and walked over to The Herald office. He told them The Tribune people had just fired him and asked for a job. The Herald was too glad to get him. They snapped him up right away. The next day Sandy reported for an assignment. The city editor of The Herald put him on a big story he had been keeping on the ice for awhile and told Sandy that it was exclusive.

"Sandy went out and got the facts. He found that he was the first and only newspaper man who knew anything about the tale, and it was a corker. He started back to the office to write it up. He had been so used to going to The Tribune office that he mechanically got off the car there and walked up into the local room. He sat down at his old desk, wrote the story and handed it to the city editor. The city editor saw that the story was sensational, put a scare head on it and ran it on the first page. The Tribune was the only paper that had it, and Sandy did not wake up to what he had done until he had got a note from The Herald city editor next morning calling him all sorts of names and discharging him. He got back on The Tribune, though, and he's there yet."—Buffalo Express.

FINISHED POETRY

Patient Labor as Much as Fine Frenzy a Factor in Its Production.

There are yet some persons left who fancy that poetry is the product of a fine frenzy; that the poet genius awakes from a sublimated cataleptic trance to fill page after page with effortless beatitudes. A number of manuscript sheets of Longfellow's "Excelsior," which may be found in Harvard, should not only explode this theory, but give hope to many a discouraged amateur. As Longfellow first constructed the first verse of this poem it ran:

The shades of night were falling fast
As though an Alpine village passed
A youth who, as the peasants sing,
Responded in an unknown tongue,
Excelsior.

This was manifestly weak, as the only obvious reason why the Alpine peasants sang was that they might afford a rhyme for the youth's response in an unknown tongue. A second trial at the verse, however, not only failed to improve it, but arranged it in such form that it is difficult to believe Longfellow guilty of the fault. The last two lines of the verse were made to read:

A youth who bore a pearl of price,
A banner with the strange device.

There are not many, even among the magazine poets of today, who would consent to refer to a banner as "a pearl of price." But the poet had by this time three lines to his liking, and the substitution of "a youth who bore 'mid snow and ice'" completed the verse as it has been read and spoken throughout the length and breadth of the land, all of which goes to show that the genius of the poet is in the conception, and that the production of the poem, being quite another matter, lies solely in the direction of patient labor.—Chicago Herald.

Charmed by a Snake.

Snakes travel a good deal on their reputation. They scare birds and small animals so they become helpless. We all know this to be a fact. And then when they get in a tight place with a man they try to run a bluff on him. A lawyer in our town once met a rattlesnake down in the Ozarks and began to experiment, or rather to let the snake experiment, to see if there was anything in the snake charming theory. He said that the snake's eyes got brighter and brighter, and his scales became glistening, and his body seemed to swell up a little thicker, and the whole outfit became so engrossing that he finally ran away from the snake in a good scare and didn't get over it for a good while after. He told me that it was his belief that if he had kept company with that snake much longer he would have lost his wits.—Forest and Stream.

Changing Colors of Glass.

In lecturing on the ruby at the Royal Institution, London, recently Professor John W. Judd, the well known English geologist, alluded to the changes in color which certain kinds of glass undergo when exposed to light. The green glass panes in the conservatories at Kew gradually change through shades of yellow to a purplish hue under the action of light. Rubies change color in a curious way under the action of heat. Bluish rubies turn green and on cooling regain their original tint. The blue sapphire turns white, and the yellow corundum crystal becomes green.

In Paris it is gravely told that boxes provided with alms are attached to tombstones. Into them are dropped the cards of remembering friends who make the pilgrimage to the graves of the dead.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

A List of Questions Propounded on Saturday, September 15, 1894.

GRAMMAR.

State clearly what you regard as the province of grammar.

Give a full classification of the pronouns.

Define the verb; then tell what modes you teach in English, and what you regard as the basis of mode.

Do you classify verbs as transitive or intransitive, or is this a matter of use? Illustrate.

Construct or quote sentences to illustrate the use of a relative pronoun, a relative adjective pronoun, a relative adverb, an indirect interrogative pronoun, and five different uses of the participle.

O, reason! who shall say what spells reason? When least we look for it, thy broken clue? Through what small vistas, o'er the darkened brain

Thy intellectual day-beam bursts again? And how, like forts, to which beleaguers win Unhoped for entrance through some friend within.

One clear idea, awakened in the breast By memory's magic, lets in all the rest? Lalla Rookh.

Diagram the above and parse italicized words.

GEOGRAPHY.

Where is Key West and what are its productions?

To what river systems does the Maumee river belong? Yellowstone? Ohio? How is Scotland naturally divided?

Locate the following: Dover Field Mts., Cantabrian, Isle of man, Tornea river, Galway Bay.

What can you say of the government of Norway and Sweden? What language is spoken there?

Name the largest five plateaus of Asia.

Upon what does the height and velocity of a wave depend? How far up is the limit of the atmosphere?

Define the rational horizon.

Define nadir, zenith, antipodes, aphelion, perihelion.

Have stones ever fallen to the earth? Name the places and date of some such occurrences.

PSYCHOLOGY.

What authors have you read on this subject? How have they helped you?

How can you develop the reasoning powers of your pupils?

What do you consider successful teaching?

Give 5 reasons why a teacher should attend the Teachers' Institute. Did you attend the last one?

What are the leading principles to be observed in the government of a school?

What are some of the responsibilities resting on the teacher?

What is empirical psychology? What is introspection?

Do dogs have souls? Have they reason? Have they personality? Explain in full.

What are the functions of attention? Through which senses is the attention most easily reached in childhood? What does this teach us?

PHYSIOLOGY.

What part of the nervous system supplies the voluntary muscles with nerves? Explain.

How is exhaustion of the sympathetic nervous system relieved?

What is the function of the trachea? Same of thoracic duct.

What portions of the food are digested in the stomach? In the duodenum?

What peculiarity has the lining membrane of the lungs? What is the mediastinum?

What is hicough? How is yawning explained? How is weeping explained?

What is the weight of a dry skeleton as compared with the weight of the body? Of a green skeleton?

Define organ, function, protoplasm, bioplasm.

NARCOTICS.

Write 5 general rules or facts regarded as the present teachings of science with regard to the use of stimulants and narcotics.

What is the effect of alcohol on the throat?

Describe laudanum and its use. 10. What is aneurism? Alcoholic phthisis?

Why does the habitual smoker desire to indulge in the habit after a hearty meal? 15.

What effect does tobacco have upon intellectual development? 15

Take it as you get it, in liquor or powder form, only see that you get Simmons' Liver Regulator. It cures sick headache, biliousness and constipation. You need not make a tea of it. A spoonful of the liquor, or a pinch of the powder, just before going to bed will insure refreshing sleep, and the next morning you feel as though you had a new lease on life. Sample package powder, 25cts.

He—Your husband is abroad, I am told?
She (stockbroker's wife)—Yes he is traveling in South America
He—Oh, indeed! And you expect him home shortly?
She—Well, I can't exactly tell. You see these extradition arrangements take up such a lot of time.

Shiloh's Cure is sold on a guarantee. It cures incipient consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. Only one cent a dose. 25c., 50c., and \$1.00. Sold by Seybert & Co.

Admiring friend—Well, that is a ba by?
Parent—Think so, do you?
Admiring friend—Yes, indeed! Why?
Parent—I was going to say that if you had any doubt about it you might come home with me, and stay all night.

FATE OF GOLD HUNTERS.

Driven Insane by Thirst While Seeking Fortunes on the Colorado Desert.

Misfortunes that have overtaken so many wretches, desert gold hunters seems to have no effect on other seekers after fortune, says the Palm Springs (Col.) correspondent of the New York Telegram. Perhaps no fate has been so sad as that of the unknown prospector who was carried into Yuma recently insane for the want of water and food. The unhappy man put in an appearance with his nurse at the romantic village of Durmid on the Southern Pacific track. Durmid is in the heart of the desert, and a few miles from Salton. This and Volcano are the dreariest spots in the world. For many miles in the vicinity of Volcano Springs nothing grows. The ground is treacherous, for under its seemingly firm exterior are boiling mud wells. There is shelter for neither beast nor bird. Even the miserable sage brush gets no hospitality from the lean soil. A pitiless sun by day and a hot wind by night greet the travelers who cross the desert in their hunt for gold deposits. Here the prospector first brought himself to notice by asking for a shovel.

"I've got a dead burro out yonder," he remarked, gazing to the west, "and I want to bury it."

The shovel was given him and away he started. He came back some time after and said he had buried the carcass some six feet under the ground. It was considered strange at the time, as no one here ever thinks of burying an animal. The dry air desiccates the body as completely as if it had been subjected to the heat of an oven. He hung about the section house for a few hours and then left for Durmid, where he mentioned his loss. There he stayed, refusing all offers of food, but picking up his subsistence from such food as he could find about the place—dry bits of bread, which even a coyote would have scorned, he ate greedily. Then he asked for a shovel and announced his intention to dig up his donkey, as he had found a sovereign remedy against death. The shovel was given him, and though the beast had been interred three or four days, the crazy man disinterred the remains. He came back, saying that the donkey refused to get up and live. The section men sent word that they had an insane man on their hands and feared he would die, as he refused food. The conductor of a freight train was ordered to take him into Yuma, and essayed the task. The wretched man would run like a deer from his captors, offering violence to anyone who came near him. Finally one man more astute than the rest said: "Look here, the superintendent wants to see you in Los Angeles and pay you for the donkey you lost."

"If that is what you want me for I'll come," he answered, "and if you promise not to tie me up I'll be quiet."

He was taken into Yuma, but all efforts to discover his identity proved unavailing. A short time previously another man came into Durmid reviling mad. His tongue was black, his eyes rolled and glittered and he was in the direct extremity. Water and food judiciously administered saved his life. Though his new friends begged him not to follow the fascinations of gold hunting he refused to listen to reason, scorned the kindness of section men, upbraided them for being slaves and working for wages, and continued his hopeless quest of illusive gold fields.

A City With a Big Pay Roll.

The monthly pay roll of Great Falls, Mont., the Copper and Silver smelting and refinery center of the "Treasure State," is over \$160,000, a large sum in these times to put into circulation every thirty days. Great Falls has the finest water power in the west, with resources of mine, forest, range and field at its doors, is destined to become a Lowell and Worcester combined. Address F. I. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn., for printed matter and other information.

"Here," said the farmer, "just split up some of that railroad timber, and I'll give you a good meal."

"Alas, I cannot," said the tramp; "the greater part of my life has been passed walking on such as those. It is too much like breaking up home ties."

Are You Ever Annoyed?

by a buzzing or roaring sound in your head? Have you difficulty in hearing distinctly? Are you troubled with a continual dropping of mucus, irritating the throat and causing you to cough? Is your breath unpleasantly affected and accompanied with bad taste? Is your hearing less acute? If so, you have catarrh and should at once procure a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, the best known remedy. The Balm will give instant relief.

"Let us next turn our attention," said the Kansas candidate, "to the all-important question, 'Had we better irrigate?'"
"Better life!" then came in chorus As each voter winked his eye. And the crowd all struck a bee line For the drug store nearest by.

Certificate of Partnership

Of A. F. Rockhold, Main street, Hillsboro, Ohio.

This is to certify that the names in full of all the members of the partnership of A. F. Rockhold and their places of residence are as follows, viz: Austin Rockhold, Hillsboro, Ohio. Flint Rockhold, Hillsboro, Ohio. Signed and acknowledged by us.

AUSTIN ROCKHOLD.
FLINT ROCKHOLD.

STATE OF OHIO, ss.
HIGHLAND COUNTY, ss.
Be it remembered that, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1894, before me, the undersigned a Clerk of Court and for said county, personally appeared the above named, Austin Rockhold and Flint Rockhold and signed and acknowledged the foregoing certificate in my presence.

W. H. WALKER,
Clerk of Court.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.